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CRIME AND CASUALTY.

MRS. HULL'S MURDERER IN COURT.

The Curiosity of the Crowd to See Him—A Cool Thief in a Young Lady's Room—The Points About the Trial of Buford—Murder in Tennessee—Storms, etc.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—A daring burglary was committed at the house of Jo and Harry Griscom, on Hayes street. From all the evidences the burglar entered the house from a side door, and proceeded to light a good many matches, the remains of which were found on the floor in the parlor, which he searched thoroughly for valuables. He then went into Miss Griscom's room. The opening of the door awakened her. Thinking it was her brother, who had been suffering from the toothache, she called out, "Harry, is that you?" To this question the thief made no response, but walked toward her bed. Miss Griscom screamed for help. The burglar instead of rushing out at once, coolly gathered up everything he had been able to lay his hands upon, and did not decamp until he heard Jo and Harry Griscom coming into the room. The burglar and an accomplice had stolen a trunk full of clothing, among which was a cloak valued at $25. The trunk was taken into some corn on Sam Berry's lot, where the thieves tore off the top, filled it with articles and carried them off, leaving the other part of the trunk in the lot.

Tim Lahey and Billy O'Brien got into a quarrel at Bellevue, on the Northwestern railroad, which resulted in O'Brien's hitting Lahey on the back of the head, at the base of the brain, with a brick. Lahey started home and fell dead on the way. His remains were found in the morning. The murder created a profound sensation in that vicinity.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The crowds around the general sessions building, where the trial of Chastine Cox, for the murder of Mrs. Jane L. DeForest Huil, is being held, was even greater to-day than yesterday. Chambers street, from the center of the street to the court-house, was filled with loiterers from an early hour, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the murderer on his way from the prison to the court-house. Around the city prisons, also, numbers of persons were waiting to see the procession, as it is termed. Cox, handcuffed to an officer, entered a street car and the crowd ran after them, but soon gave up the chase. Cox appeared relieved when he succeeded in getting in the court-room. He asked for a glass of water and drank it eagerly. The corridors were crowded with persons scrambling and struggling for admission, and a force of police was necessary to clear away the crowd. The court-room was crowded to the door.

The case was opened by Mr. Rollins for the prosecution to-day in the presence of a crowded court. The prisoner occasionally smiled at the speaker's remarks and seemed very much at ease. At the conclusion of Mr. Rollins's address the prisoner's counsel moved to quash all the court's indictments charging murder, but the motion was denied. The district-attorney expects to close the case for the prosecution to-night. The counsel for prisoner made strenuous efforts to prevent Cox's confession from being admitted as evidence, but his objections were overruled. He also asserted that one part of the defense was that Mrs. Hull was not dead until after the post mortem examination and that there was no proof of death at the prisoner's hands.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., July 16.—During a heavy shower in Shelton this evening four men who were standing on a stoop were struck by lightning. One was instantly killed and one fatally injured. The other two are expected to recover.

BOSTON, July 16.—The mystery which has long shrouded the death of Jennie P. Clarke, whose body was found in a trunk in Lynn some time since, has been solved by the arrest of Madame Goodrich, a female physician, who performed a criminal operation upon the girl which resulted in her death, and Dr. Kimball, who was accessory, and packed the body in the trunk.

OWENTON, KY., July 16.—Among the witnesses called this morning for the defense in the Buford trial, was Mrs. Annie Wallace, a lady to whom Buford addressed a letter just before the murder. The lady strongly sustained the theory of the prisoner's insanity. After a few other witnesses giving evidence, the defense closed with the privilege of introducing other witnesses who are expected to arrive to-morrow.

On the reassembling of the court this afternoon the prosecution introduced its rebutting testimony, fifteen or twenty witnesses swearing that they always considered Buford of sound mind and sane. The prisoner is cool and calm all through the trial. He converses quietly but intelligently with all who visit him in jail. Indications are that the prosecution will finish to-morrow, when the defense will introduce two or three witnesses, after which the argument will begin. The case will probably go to the jury Friday.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—The Smith-Bennett murder case was argued in the court of errors to-day on appeals to-day. The decision will be rendered Monday.

BOSTON, July 16.—A very severe storm passed over the eastern part of Massachusetts to-day, assuming in some places the character of a tornado. At Fitchburg steeples were blown down; houses unroofed, and nearly all the trees in town prostrated, but no lives were lost. At Pittsfield two persons were killed and $20,000 damage to property.

Soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon a storm of terrific violence burst over this city, doing great damage to life and property. The schooner Myrtle, of Charleston, having on board six persons—four women, man and boy—was capsized off Bird Island. All excepting the man were drowned. A boy was also drowned by the capsizing of a boat off Hull; and a man was buried in the ruins of a building struck by lightning. The damage throughout the city can hardly be ascertained at present, but it will probably amount to several thousand dollars.

Additional particulars of the storm report much damage in East Hampton and Northampton. The famous elms of the latter city were torn up and scattered through the streets, and the Mansion house unroofed. At Berlin, a barn belonging to Madame Raudersdorf was demolished. One man was killed, three injured. The hurrican struck Nantucket beach about half past five. The Albert house, a large hotel, and two large barns belonging to the hotel were completely wrecked, burying two persons beneath the ruins. Thompson's photograph car was blown to splinters, and the artist received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MCKAVITT, TEXAS, July 16.—While Constable Cisco was taking Andrew Burns to jail, the latter broke away. Cisco drew a pistol and commanded him to stop. Burns bared his bosom and dared Cisco to shoot. The constable fired three shots, all striking Burns in the breast. He cannot survive.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, July 16.—A News dispatch from Martin, Texas, says that Deputy Sheriff Featherstone quarreled with Thomas Gaither in court to-day, and drew a revolver and shot him three times. One wound necessitated the amputation of his leg. Featherstone fled, and was pursued by a posse.

The Cotton Factory.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the cotton factory was called to order in the factory at 11 o'clock this morning. Governor Conley was called to the chair.

Mr. Kimball, president, read the report of him self and the treasurer, which was approved by the meeting.

The report of the treasurer was accompanied by a certificate from the auditing committee—Messrs Phillips, Cox and Tommey—that the accounts had been examined by auditors and found correct.

On motion a committee on proxies was appointed consisting of W. H. Smyth, L. C. Jones, J. C. Peck. Tellers—W. A. Fuller, L. S. Morris, James Thompson, jr., Frank Peck.

When the polls were closed the whole number of shares voted was reported to be 1,869, all of which were for H. I. Kimball, John C. Peck, C. W. Hunnicutt, H. R. Berry, R. B. Bullock, W. H. Tommey, Rufus B. Bullock, W. H. Inman, W. B. Cox. This is the old board without any change.

While the voting was going on the stockholders made personal inspection of the mill and machinery and all were profuse in expressions of satisfaction and approval.

On motion of Major Smyth secunded by Judge Brown, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of the stockholders be tendered to the board of directors for the manner in which they have conducted the business of the company for the past year, and especially for the brilliant results obtained under the most discouraging circumstances, as shown in the magnificent machinery which is now in full operation, and which renders the factory a complete and assured success.

The stockholders meeting then adjourned and the board organized by electing Mr. Kimball president, Governor Bullock treasurer and S. M. Stocking secretary.

Mr. Harris continues as superintendent, Mr. Anthony Murphy, who has heretofore opposed and criticized the management, was present, but offered no objection. In conversation with stockholders and others in the mill, after the meeting, Mr. Murphy said his opposition had been confined to Mr. Kimball, but that he regarded the present success in putting in new machinery as due to Governor Bullock and as he has had perfect confidence in the ex-governor he had no further opposition to offer. The stockholders, among whom are many of our strongest business men, examined the magnificent new machinery which is running beautifully, and heartily congratulate President Kimball on his magnificent success in rising above and superior to all delays and obstacles, and giving to Atlanta the magnificent structure and machinery which now constitutes the Atlanta cotton factory.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Education Bill in France—The Jews in Roumania.

PARIS, July 16.—The opposition of the senate to Jules Ferry's education bill is directed against the seventh or anti-Jesuit clause. There were thirty senators absent from the bureaux where the committeemen were elected, and these might turn the scale either way in the debate on the bill. The committee will probably elect as reporter Jules Simon, who is one of the opponents of the anti-Jesuit clause. It is thought, however, that the government may decide to postpone the discussion for six months. The government is very much annoyed at the turn things have taken. It is understood that M. Lefaure is one of the opponents of the anti-Jesuit clause, and it is thought that if he speaks against it its rejection is certain.

It is stated that some of the deputies of the left who voted for the anti-Jesuit clause in Jules Ferry's education bill, intend asking the government to abandon the clause, and in lieu thereof put into force certain laws relating to the Jesuits which have fallen to abeyance. The chamber of deputies to-day voted for the war estimates.

LONDON, July 16.—A Bucharest dispatch says the ministers resigned to-day and the chamber of deputies at once assembled to consider the situation. The question on which the ministry went out was the emancipation of Jews, which is demanded by the powers as a condition precedent to the recognition of the Roumanian independence. The bill for Jewish emancipation the ministry could not carry through.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Official Gazette publishes the budget for 1878-79. It shows that in the ordinary expenditures 1,906,471 marks have been saved, but the ordinary receipts show a falling off from the estimates of 13,253,293 marks. The total deficit in the ordinary budget is 6,257,821 marks. In ordinary receipts there is a decrease as compared with the estimates of 14,792,228 marks in customs duties on articles of consumption, of 822,015 marks in stamps duties, of 1,568,509 marks in income from posts and telegraphs, and of 471,896 marks in revenue from the imperial.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, July 16.—The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs the report that several officers who attended the requiem mass for the prince imperial have been removed and others sent to Algeria; also, that the laws which empower the government to expel the Jesuits from France have never been repealed, and it is believed that the government will enforce them.

The Burning Vein.

CENTRALIA, PA., July 16.—A vein of coal at Provost's colliery is still burning fiercely, together with the dirt and rock banks. The mine is being flooded now, but with poor prospects of overcoming the flames, which gained considerable headway during the night and now endanger the workings of the Continental and Hazeldell mines, which are only divided from the burning vein by a pillar of coal thirty feet thick. Should these workings take fire this town would be ruined. Several valuable pumping engines were destroyed, together with the breaker office and the buildings except the stables. The losses are estimated this morning at $200,000.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The convention state debt ordinance came up to-day for its third and final reading. An amendment was adopted providing that the state debt ordinance shall be voted on by the people separately, and become a part of the constitution if a majority of the voters favor it. An amendment to reduce the interest of tax from 5½ to 3 mills was rejected, yeas 52, nays 70. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which article 1 was adopted, fixing the rate of interest on consolidated bonds at 3 per cent for 15 years; 4 per cent. for 30 years. Without action on this motion, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Prohibitionists.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, July 16.—The prohibition state convention met here to-day, and after much hot intemperate debate, the convention resolved, by a vote of 41 to 32, not to put a state ticket in the field, and adjourned.

The minority then assembled and nominated a state ticket headed by the name of Professor G. T. Carpenter, of Oscaloosa, for governor, and Frank S. Campbell, of Newton, for lieutenant-governor.

A Supreme Conclave.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The supreme conclave of the United States Order of Heptasophs met here to-day, Supreme Archon F. N. Spencer, of Texas, presiding, and E. M. Solomon, of Norfolk, Va., supreme secretary. Twenty-seven delegates were present from Texas, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The conclave will continue its session for the week.

Peaceably Turned Over.

DENVER, July 16.—The Denver and Rio Grande railroad was peaceably turned over to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company at noon to-day in the federal court. The receiver, Geo. W. Clayton, of the Denver Pacific road, was dismissed, and an order issued to turn the road over to trustees for the bondholders.

A New Lecturer.

It is said that Bob Yancey, the well-known colored barber in Atlanta, will soon take the road as a lecturer. He will be under the management of a Boston gentleman, who thinks he will make money by letting Bob go around and tell the story of his alleged origin.

A Monster Pilgrimage.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, July 16.—A correspondent of the News, at Rome, says that a circular has been addressed to bishops throughout the Catholic world calling on them to promote the monster clerical pilgrimage to Rome for the next feast of epiphany.

A Small-Bore Affair.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 16.—The international small-bore rifle match, between the Ottawa and Ogdensburg clubs, was concluded to-day. The Ogdensburg club made at the three ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 1,194 points out of the possible 1,350, and the Ottawa club made 1,140.

The Lutherans.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—The Evangelical Lutheran synodical conference of North America, met here to-day. The body is composed of 1,600 ministers of the United States and Canadas. About 150 delegates were present. The conference will be in session six days.

An Insane Policeman.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, GA., July 16.—A board of physicians to-day declared Policeman Betterton insane. He attempted suicide last evening with a pistol, but missed his aim. He will be sent to the asylum.

An Advance Given.

ALLENTOWN, PA., July 15.—Two hundred of the puddlers and helpers, who struck for higher wages three weeks ago, resumed work this morning, the company deciding to give them an advance of 15 cents per ton.

Wake Forest College.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the First Baptist church, of Raleigh, has accepted the presidency of Wake Forest college, and will enter upon the duties of his office September 1st.

Sleepy Tom.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—In the pacing race here to-day "Sleepy Tom," a blind horse, made the best time on record, pacing three heats in 2:19½, 1:19½ and 2:17.

Dry Your Tears.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The duke of Argyle and his daughters sailed for Europe in the Scythia to-day.

IN COURT AGAIN.

SAM HILL'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

The Counsel for Sam Hill Make Application Before Fulton Superior Court for a New Trial—The Grounds Upon Which it is Asked—Insanity Now Alleged.

Yesterday morning the motion for a new trial in the case of the State vs. Samuel H. Hill, was in order, having come over from the preceding day.

The case was sounded and the counsel asked if they were ready to proceed with the argument of the motion.

General Gartrell of counsel for the defense said they had some amended grounds to offer in addition to those already of file. He proceeded to state them to the court, and they were, in effect, as follows:

1. That Morris Rich, one of the jurors, was not and is not a naturalized citizen of the state or United States, and therefore not a qualified juror.

2. That the juror, Meyers, on oath now states that the letter in a disguised handwriting, alleged to have been sent to Mrs. Hill by Simmons, the deceased, was seen by said Meyers in the possession of Simmons before it was sent, and that he, Simmons, told affiant that he wrote it and was going to send it to "his girl."

3. A plea having for its intent and purpose the establishment of the fact that at the time of the killing

THE DEFENDANT WAS INSANE,

and not of that sound mind and memory that enabled him to discriminate between right and wrong, at least so far as the act in question was concerned.

In support of this ground was read the lengthy and intensely interesting narrative of the condition of the defendant's mind from his birth up to the time of the homicide and since.

Dr. Stout, who is the blood-uncle of the defendant and a physician of the very highest repute in the state, gives a long series of facts which lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the defendant has not been for the greater portion of his life free from a serious species of emotional insanity.

His mother has been insane ever since the year 1858, and since 1864 has been an inmate of the insane asylum of Tennessee. The insanity is hereditary in her branch of the family, having descended for several generations. It is of an intensely emotional character and the insanity of the mother first manifested itself in the delusion that this son, Samuel H. Hill, was the victim of unjust prejudices, and therefore a subject of especial protective care upon her part. At the age of three years the defendant was the subject of a severe inflammatory complaint, peculiar to children, and from it became afflicted with a mental dormancy that it was feared would amount to total idiocy, and which lasted through a space of several months. His mother nursed him back to comparative recovery from this stupor of the mental faculties, but his recovery was never deemed complete and permanent. When he became of an age to be affected and influenced by the mental troubles of his mother, it was deemed advisable to separate him from her and he was sent to school and remained there until the war broke out. Samuel H. Hill ran away from school and enlisted in the confederate armies, but was captured at Fort Donelson and his person secured by his father, who then lived in Nashville, and he was again brought under the influence of his mother. This did not tend to strengthen the regular and normal operations of his mind. His mother, in 1864, was sent to the asylum, and soon after his father died. He was then taken charge of by his relatives but refused to take a comfortable home offered him by his uncle, the affiant, and left under the delusive idea that he was able and qualified, and that it was his duty to make a support for his five younger sisters and brothers. During all this period his mental aberrations have been growing more patent and frequent, and affiant several years ago, while on a visit to Chattanooga, spoke his medical opinion to Jesse T. Hill, defendant's brother, that defendant's insanity was rapidly growing upon him and that, whenever the symptons were sufficient to warrant the verdict of a jury, the defendant

SHOULD BE SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

Affiant has made a careful and strictly medical study of the condition and operations of the defendant's mind, and believes his insanity to be so clearly defined in the emotional life of the defendant as to leave no room for a doubt, when once examined. Had Mr. Spinks informed affiant prior to the marriage of defendant to his wife that such a union was contemplated, affiant would have taken all possible measures to have prevented it, because of the insanity in question. The bent of this insanity is wholly emotional and particularly prominent in all matters that appear to the defendant to have a chivalric character or to be in favor of weak against strong. Affiant proceeds to give illustrations since the incarceration of the defendant of the irregular and delusive operations of defendant's mind, particularly his exaggerated and unalterable belief in the purity and virtue of his wife, and his various asseverations and threats consequent upon the doubts of others upon that topic.

Affiant states to the court that he has been

NOT A WILLINGLY SILENT WITNESS

upon this branch of the case, but was compelled to that course by the dissension between counsel for defendant as to the propriety of entering a plea of insanity in the case. Affiant, with his other relatives, believe it their solemn duty and due to the proper administration of justice to make these facts known to the court.

We mention here that a portion of the counsel desired on the former trial to rest the defense upon the plea of insanity, but were overruled by the leading counsel who deemed the case strong upon the plea of justification. It was only upon the very moment of the sounding of the case yesterday that it was agreed to enter the ground of insanity as a reason why a new trial should be allowed in the case. We regret that we are not able to lay before our readers this morning the full text of the interesting and important affidavit above outlined, but in consequence of the refusal of General Gartrell to permit its publication, we are left no alternative but to remit it to a subsequent issue.

CRAZY ABOUT HIS WIFE.

Dr. W. R. D. Thompson makes affidavit that on the Monday after Mrs. Hill fled from her home, in company with Simmons, the deceased, he met Mr. Hill, who was then following Mrs. Eliza Phillips, (the pertinent and impertinent witness on the trial) in search of his wife; defendant related his troubles and acted in such an irrational and incoherent manner as to impress affiant with the strong belief that he was crazy; so much so did the affiant believe it that he actually discredited the statement of defendant that his wife had deserted her home. In the opinion of affiant the defendant was then out of his proper mind and in a state of lunacy.

Captain J. S. Nall makes affidavit of a long and intimate acquaintance with the defendant, but says on the morning before the homicide he encountered the defendant at Day's ice-house, while defendant was sitting there; he noticed particularly the vacant, unconscious like stare of defendant and his utter abstraction; he was haggard and pale and seemed oblivious to his surroundings; witness accosted him some three or four times before defendant recognized him; in witness' opinion the defendant was not then a rational man, but a lunatic.

L. D. Spinks, father-in-law of defendant, makes affidavit that for several days and nights before the homicide defendant was in his company at his room and slept with affiant; rather defendant did not sleep at all, but remained awake and restless, and was constantly giving utterance to laments over the wrongs put upon him and the troubles put upon him in connection with his wife; he was then not, in the opinion of affiant, of sound mind and memory, but a lunatic unable to control himself in his thoughts and movements.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Mr. Hoke Smith, acting for the state, replied to these offers of amended grounds that counsel for the prosecution were surprised by them. He and his associates were prepared to fully meet and argue the grounds first assigned by the defense, but they must ask time to meet these new grounds and affidavits. He asked until to-morrow (Friday) morning.

Judge Hillyer said it was proper the time should be allowed and would do so, but he desired the counsel to understand that the court contemplated completing the hearing, without further delays, on Friday.

FAILURE IN FUTURES.

He Failed to Save His Bacon When Pork Took its Plunge.

Yesterday "the street" received the information that a prominent provision broker of the city was "short" on his margins in Chicago on meat. The report received confirmation and it was ascertained that the gentleman in question, Mr. A. P. Youngblood, of Alabama street, has been carrying on margins for other parties a large amount of meat contracts in Chicago. The other day when the yellow fever was reported in Memphis, and the idea was that the whole Mississippi valley was again to suffer from a long and terrible scourge, prostrating trade and demoralizing labor, meat took a tumble from 4.82½ for clear rib sides down to 3.95, near ly one cent in the pound, and the short margins upon which Chicago contracts which have been recently held, were swallowed up in a trice. It took immense sums to make good the margins for so heavy a decline, and many persons were unable to come to time with the money. This proved to be the case with parties for whom Mr. Youngblood was holding contracts and the result is the minus figure of 5,000 against him on the deals. The blow was sudden and could not have been foreseen, and could have been averted only by large ready cash and strong nerve and faith to back it.

Mr. Youngblood, in his office as broker and agent in making the deals, acted for parties whose names were indicated by letters, as A, B and C, and he alone is recognized as the responsible person so far as the Chicago parties are concerned. His broker there, J. B. Ream, was swamped by the meat deluge. Mr. Youngblood is desirous to and will settle every contract upon its correct basis, if his principals will come forward and fulfill their obligations to him. He remitted all the cash in his hands and averted the ruin so long as the money held out, but the crash was inevitable. It is possible that the transactions may yet be adjusted so as to give satisfaction to all parties, and it is to be hoped they may. Mr. Youngblood has much sympathy in the unfortunate matter, but he did all in his power to prevent it.

THE FEVER DISTRICT.

Memphis Resumes Her Wonted Composure.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—The only restrictions against Memphis freights now enforced are by the Memphis and Little Rock and Mississippi Central railroad. All other roads have revoked their quarantine orders.

The merchants report a rush of business and a general feeling of hopefulness exists as to the future.

Physicians now say young Ray will recover.

Dr. Herring who was reported as having left the city returned next day with his family and resumed the practice of his profession. No new cases have been reported for the week.

Heat and Drouth.

NEW YORK, July 16.—This is the hottest day of the season, the thermometer reaching 102 in the shade.

RICHMOND, VA., July 16.—To-day is the hottest day of the season, although the past two weeks have been excessively hot and dry. No rain of any consequence for more than a month. The thermometer to-day ranged between 90 and 104 in the shade. The reports from points on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and from other sections of this state as well as West Virginia, indicate similar conditions, the drought affecting the crops alarmingly. Many small water courses are entirely dried up, the people having in some cases, to drive their cattle a long distance for water. A number of mills in the surrounding country have suspended operations on account of the scarcity of water. James river just above the city is so low that it can be crossed at various points on foot without wetting the shoes. With all this, however, no cases of sunstroke are reported.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—At noon the thermometer stood at 93 and at 4 o'clock 98 degrees. Four cases of sunstroke were treated at the dispensary, but none proved fatal. Four other cases were reported and three deaths.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Fifteen cases of sunstroke are reported in this city to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Extreme heat is reported to-day in the northern states; at Philadelphia the thermometer stood at 90 at 3 p. m. after a shower of rain; at New York it reached 101, at Baltimore 101. In this city it stood 102 at six p. m.

The Pennsylvania Democrats.

HARRISBURG, July 16.—The democratic state convention met and organized here today. The opera-house was about half filled with delegates. Resolutions were adopted favoring the subordination of the military to civil authorities in all things and denying the right of the federal government to maintain the army to be used for political purposes, demanding a free ballot, asserting the fraudulent nature of Hayes's election and denouncing his abuse of the veto power as an insult and menace to the country. The financial plank favors a currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin. The platform also opposes all subsidies and appropriations by the government for other purposes than the public service, and promises protection and support to labor, and charges the bankrupt condition of the state finances to the mismanagement of the republican party. D. B. Barr, of Alleghany, was nominated for state treasurer by acclamation, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The Idle Looms.

LONDON, July 16.—In Burnitri 57,950 looms are idle out of 93,000, and 307,870 spindles out of 900,000. In Blockburn district 11,500 looms are idle out 52,000—84,000 spindles are working on short time, and 48,000 are stopped altogether. In Charley district 16,000 looms owned by two firms are working on short time. Nearly twenty other firms are running part of their machinery on short time. Several have stopped entirely. In Bury district both woolen and cotton trade is very much depressed. The average time of working in the woolen manufactories is only four days out of a week, and 4,600 spindles and 3,720 looms are working on short time.

Destructive Epidemics.

LONDON, July 16.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says cholera has made its appearance in the government of Smobusk.

The terrible epidemic of diphtheria continues its ravages in Bessarabia, where a rescript of the governor is published ordering the universal fumigation of the dwellings and clothing of the peasantry. The rescript states that the epidemic has now been raging seven years, carrying to the grave in some districts almost all of the rising generation.

No New Cases.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 16.—No new cases of yellow fever are reported to-day, and no deaths have occurred since the last report.

HANCOCK ITEMS.

GEORGE PIERCE, of Sparta, stoutly maintains that the earth is flat. In this he is sustained by Sid Lewis, of the Ishmaelite.

THE Hancock Van Guards are undoubtedly one of the finest bodies of men we have seen in many a day.

PEOPLE in north Georgia can hardly imagine the length, breadth and extent of the drought in Hancock county—corn withering, cotton drooping, animals panting for water, springs and branches, and even rivers, dry as summer dust. The situation is appalling. Some sections of the county have fared better than others.

MT. ZION, the celebrated place of schools, is now the most dilapidated looking hamlet on the face of the earth. The great schools of Dr. Beman and Mr. Northen made the place famous for more than a decade, but "all is still now where once was the school-room's jollity." Dr. Beman is buried there, and Mr. Northen still makes it his home. The "old log school-house" is standing yet. Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons preaches there once a month.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Milch Cows—Farm Notes—Pear Trees—Peach Culture—Draining Land—Sheep Notes—Dairy Notes—Calf Management—Hints to Farmers—Hogs, Cholera.

CHEER UP, FARMERS.

There is no particular reason why the farmers should have the blues just now. Cut worms and grubs may have cut off the tender shoots of corn of some of you; wire worms may have fed upon the roots of the cereals of others; beetles may have bored into the trunks of the apples of some; hessian flies may have sucked the juices from the stalks of grain of some; the midge may eat into the soft grains of the wheat; the weevil may feed upon the mature grains in the barn; the lice may have hurt some cotton; the canker worm and tent caterpillar may have denuded fruit trees of their foliage; the curculio may have stung the plum; and the cooling worm perforated the apple. But after all, a good wheat and oat crop has been made in Georgia, and even if the clouds have passed by and the rains been withheld, we can but believe a good corn and cotton crop, generally, will be made over the state. In the long summer afternoons city people are striving in the din and dirt of streets to make a living, while you, with work done, in quiet rooms, pure air, fragrant with the sweet breath of roses, with green fields, grateful shades, broad fields and plenty of blue sky, how pleasant your rest.

DRAINING LAND.

Did you ever hear a Fulton county farmer say, "if it is not too wet or dry I will have a good crop, for I have plowed well, manured bountifully and seeded early?" Now, if that farmer will drain his land it will help him in dry or wet weather. It is a good thing for much rain and it is good for drought. By it fertilizers are absorbed into the earth instead of being taken away with surface water. The water, saturated with fertilizers, is filtered through the soil to the drains, the earth retaining all the matter for stimulating plant growth. Drainage carries all the surface water to a lower level of from three to four feet. Thus it keeps it from baking and packing, but makes the soil warm and mellow instead of wet and sour. The capacity of the soil to retain manure is increased, and a greater facility is given to the roots. Underdrainage will push a soil to its full capacity. In wet seasons drainage opens a way for the constant escape of all surplus water.

WHEN TO CUT HAY.

Grass should be cut before its virtues have all passed into the seed, leaving the forage juiceless. We see a good deal of hay through the country which has been damaged by being overdried in the sun and wind and much of it by exposure to the dews and rains. Properly dried and judiciously cut, it retains the volatile principle which gives it a sweet odor. Reader, did you ever drink an insipid cup of tea, one steeped until it had no aroma? Now, poorly cured hay is about as satisfactory to your farm animal as a cup of tea from bleached out leaves would be to you. When you cut and put up your hay let it be bright and green and full of its natural juice and sweet perfume, it will put more life into or your horse than the brown, dry stuff we often see exposed for sale. When the farmer cuts his hay he should spread it thinly at first and before the dew falls put it into small cocks which can be opened the next day after the dew has evaporated. Hay should be fit for the barn the second day. Hay should look green and the leaves and stems should be flexible and tender.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

—Never turn up over one or two inches of unfertile soil in one season, and when so turned up the land should receive a dressing of manure.

—With a sharp spade, cut poke weeds and other biennial and perennial plants found in the fence corners; it will diminish the weed crop.

—The meat and dairy export business of the United States is fast becoming one of the most important of all. Yet a majority of Georgia farmers own their land and stock and will not compete for butter and cheese from the north and west, with Great Britain.

—Land intended for wheat, should have the vegetable growth turned under in time to rot, to allow the soil to settle together to give an opportunity to the buried vegetable, matter after decomposition, to work up to the surface mineral constituents of the soil and the atmosphere, and in that way prepare food for the starting wheat plant.

PEAR TREES.

Keep pear trees in a moderately growing, healthy condition by a proper degree of cultivation. It is best not to allow the tree to be too thrifty, else it will be injured during winter and be affected by weight in summer. Watch the length of the annual shoots, if the proper degree of culture is desired; if it is less than one foot increase, mellow and cultivate the surface. If much more than a foot in length, neglect cultivation or allow the ground to be covered with grass. Keep the orchard in a healthy state and it will bear abundant and profitable crops. A quicksand subsoil is not good for a pear orchard. A good, strong clay, well drained subsoil is best.

—Fowls require some green, succulent food, if they do not have it they become diseased and sickly. If no grass is convenient cut a bunch of green grass early every morning for them and they will relish it.

—Will the future farmer of Georgia refuse to read agricultural and other papers, because he does not wish to inform himself as to what is going on in the world? Is he to be satisfied by making enough to supply the wants of his body?

—Corn, lucerne grass and clover will gain upon pigs, and this problem of how to raise more and cheaper pork, many a Georgia farmer could solve.

HOGS—CHOLERA.

There are farmers who speculate in regard to hog cholera just as physicians do among us concerning consumption, yellow fever, and various other diseases. A writer, whose article is before us, contends that many farmers breed too early. He says that a sow of two years, not under, is sure to have strong, healthy pigs, and the mother is able to nurse them up to six weeks, so as to give them a start not easily lost, even by after neglect. Some farmers may think it a loss of time not to breed early, but the time will be regained in the long run. The writer also insists that we do not breed and grow stout, healthy hogs; that they are fed constantly on corn, which debilitates, invites fever, and is a stunting kind of food. Let the hogs choose between roots and corn, and you will grow nine-tenths roots to one-tenth corn. The pork crop will weigh fifty per cent more in the fall, be entirely clear of disease, and if fattened quickly will pay.

MILCH COWS.

It is much better to buy or raise a good cow than to buy or raise a poor one. Having got a good cow, take care of her. Many Atlanta people leave their cows to pick a living on the streets, peeping into country wagons, edging into front yards, and proving a nuisance generally. Now, farmer, give your cow a plenty of good, clean feed and pure water. Milk her regularly and treat her gently. Never give her harsh treatment yourself, or allow it in others. Have a shed or stall for her, and whatever her quarters are, let them be clean and comfortable.

CALF MANAGEMENT.

The writer notices on the streets of Atlanta frequently a Jersey calf which the owner prizes very much, and has built up "great expectations" on her in the future. Now it is a great mistake in the owner to permit that calf to run the streets and be neglected as it is. Such a calf should not be neglected. Any cattle raiser of experience will confess that a little food given to a calf under six months of age, which has never been neglected, will produce more growth than double that amount of food after that age on calves that have been fed poorly when young. To have good cows there must be a judicious selection of animals and then proper rearing.

PEACH CULTURE.

If a strong growth of new wood is desired for the next year's fruiting, peach trees should be cut in the early spring. It is very desirable to thin out the fruit. Thin out when the peaches are about the size of cherries, leaving the peaches five or six inches apart on the limbs. Thinning not only increases the size of the fruit, but transforms its character, makes it rich and juicy. Another important result is the greater vigor of the tree. Half formed fruit hurts and exhausts the vitality of the trees more than the pulp of the fruit. Thinning peaches has been known in some early varieties to prevent rot. Thinning should be done before the stone is formed, so as not to draw on the vitality of the tree. Early varieties require the most thinning.

LIME ON APPLE TREES.

To destroy lice on apple trees, take equal parts of strong soft soap and water, stir in dried, well pulverized lime until it is of a consistency to spread rapidly, then apply it to the trees with a paint-brush. It will kill the lice and cause the trees to look smooth and well.

FEEDING HOGS ON COTTON SEED.

TILTON, GA., July 13.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am fond of agricultural reading, and trying experiments. I sometimes notice plans recommended, some of which, on trial are useless, others are worth remembering, and a few of great value. Among the latter class I have found in an old agricultural periodical something which I desire to make known to my brother farmers, as I have now tested the plan thoroughly, and endorse it without hesitancy. Here is an opinion generally held by farmers, as far as I know, that cotton seed will kill hogs, and that the lint adhering to the seed is what injures them. Hogs getting to a pile of seed at a cotton gin, or elsewhere, chew the seed and reject the [illegible] thereby gorging themselves with a quantity of oil which kills them. Take any amount of cotton-seed, if white with lint it will not injure them in the least, and scatter them broadcast over the field in which the hogs use, so that the seed will be separated. The hogs will then eat the entire seed, hull and all. My hogs are kept up all the year in a closely fed blue-grass pasture. For months I have fed them on nothing but cotton-seed broadcasted over the fields. They are in a healthy, thriving condition. I do not wish to undervalue corn, clover, small grain, peas, roots, etc., as food for hogs, but as cotton seed is rich in nitrogen, phosphate of lime, potash, etc., I confidently recommend them as a cheap and nutritious hog food, especially at this time when so many farmers are buying corn. Respectfully, S. W. BACKMAN.

HAY RAISING.

Recently at the meeting of the Farmers' institutes in one of the states, the subject of hog raising was discussed. Perhaps to epitomize some of the ideas advanced will not prove uninteresting to our readers.

One man stated that hogs allowed to run on grass on his farm, had done better than those that were kept in dry pens and fed on corn. The hog in its natural state lives on grass, roots and grain. If deprived of all but the grain a considerable time, he ceases to be profitable.

Among the green feeds for summer pasture of hogs, oats, barley and rye, were considered the main resources. Barley was preferred by the pigs to the others. Rye should be sowed for late fall and early spring feed; barley and oats sowed at different times for a continuous pasture. It was considered by all that for profitable raising summer pasture was essential.

Some feed weeds, such as parsley and pig weed, to hogs with good results.

For scours in pigs one man said stop feeding, another said, in addition give the sow some milk or some other good feed that she liked, with considerable parsley in it, and it would check it very quickly.

One man said his practice was to let his hogs run in the orchard, feed on pumpkins in addition to grass, and then to fatten, or harden them off. Fed from two to three weeks on corn. His hogs got all the clover and grass they wanted in the summer and fall, and a little corn in the fall; was of the opinion to make hog raising profitable, more attention must be given to the hog nature, and must be fed, or let him feed himself on green feed. One farmer thought the feeding of corn to hogs, without green feed, was an excellent way of throwing money away. Another man thought barley the best grain, except clover; thought the unnatural way of treating pigs, by feeding corn, did much to cause the diseases.

One man recommended strict regularity in feeding; let them expect their feed the same time each day and they would not be uneasy, but would grow better. Potatoes were recommended for feed when they were plenty. They were better, however, when cooked.

One man advocated strongly the pasturing of hogs, and for keeping in winter cooked food sometimes. Never allowed his hogs to come out of their beds steaming; the beds ought to be changed often. Never had a sick hog in his life. Another man said that he got one-third more from hogs pastured or fed on oats than those not so treated. If oats were rusty when being fed, thought they did more harm than good.

One said that breeding sows ought to be lightly fed, yet do not let them get poor They should be fed slop for a day or two after pigging, but give them stronger feed in a few days, when they show a good appetite, though corn meal and equal parts of bran good feed for sows and pigs. Some pigs may look nice at six months old, not be so at one year, because they do not get the feed to make the bones grow; considered rye next to corn for feed, and recommended plenty of range for the pig.

DAIRY NOTES.

—The richest and thickest cream contains from 55 to 65 per cent of water.

—During the past winter eleven cheese factories have been built in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

—To have butter all appear at the same time in churning, the cream should have acquired the same degree of acidity.

—Over fifty patents have been obtained for cow milkers, thirteen in England and forty in America.

—For warts on cows teats—Common soda, dissolved in water and used as a wash, will sometimes remove them. Another, a strong wash of alum water.

SHEEP NOTES.

—A fleece of wool was exhibited at Waco

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 17, 1879.

A LOT of French capitalists having proposed to furnish the capital to build an underground street railway in New York, the Buffalo Express urges Senator Burnside to look to it that the Monroe doctrine is not violated.

Now is the time to gather plums from the war office—that is plums for the south. Secretary McCrary's enemies say that he is in a frame of mind to pay attention to the claims of southern applicants. He finds that the brigadiers hold the key to the place that Judge Dillon will vacate in September.

THE war is over in Memphis, and the men who ran away are back in its streets again, prepared to run again if tropical John confronts them, but next time they will wait long enough to ascertain whether he means business or not—whether he comes to deal out death and desolation instead of sporadic cases and panics.

THE burden of federal taxation is best appreciated by applying it personally. The receipts of the past fiscal year were $274,034,916. The population of the country is said to be 46,000,000. So that the general government levies upon every man, woman and child about $6, or upon a family that contains six children, $48. This tax is so levied that we do not know when we pay it, but every family does nevertheless pay its proportion. Coming through the custom officials and revenue agents, who do not approach the consumer, we sometimes fancy that we are blessed as a people, when in fact we are taxed to an extent that very few nations could stand.

The State University.

The report of the board of visitors to the state university has been made to the governor. It is a very exhaustive document, covering everything relative to the institution and its branches, and is, plainly enough, from the pen of Colonel H. H. Jones. There have been, according to the report, vast improvements made in the management of the university, in the appearance of the grounds and in the sanitary condition of the buildings. There have been various changes made in the disposition of the duties devolving upon the members of the faculty. Dr. Mell, the new chancellor, enforces the strictest discipline in a manner calculated to arouse and preserve that esprit du corps so necessary among young men. The rule abolishing secret societies which created so much dissatisfaction among the students, has been rescinded, and the literary societies are more prosperous than for several years past. The board suggests the propriety of an additional annual appropriation sufficient to enable the university to dispense with all tuition fees and make its rich benefits free to the people. This step would effectually disarm all opposition, and place this time-honored foundation of science in full sympathy with the public school system of Georgia. The total revenue of the institution during the past year was $33,-274.57.

The Legislature and the Railroads.

There seems to be a growing sentiment in the legislature in favor of a railroad commission to stand between the people and the railroads—a commission that can be appealed to whenever it may be necessary, and which will look after the rights of those who have invested money in the roads as well as of those who use them. Colonel W. J. Houston, one of the most experienced railroad men in the state, was before the committee, by invitation, a few days since, and he presented the best solution of the railroad problem we have seen. Colonel Houston has been a successful railroad man for twenty-five years, and understands what he is talking about. He is a man, also, who has the of the people at heart, and who earnestly desires to harmonize all the conflicting interests. He recommended a commission—stating to the committee that the bill creating it should give ample powers to the commissioners, while it holds them to a rigid performance of the duties required of them. It should require at the hands of railroad officials response to interrogatories covering transactions for years, and the nature and scope of these interrogatories should be embodied in the bill. A competent commission will prove beneficial to both the railroads and the people, and serve as a breakwater against undue exactions by either. At present there is little information about the business of railroads open to the public. The statistics obtained by the proposed commissioners would be invaluable and serve to settle many points now of seeming antagonism between the railroads and the people. It would show the obligations of the people to railroads not fortunately located, and the obligations of roads fortunately located to the people, and thus bring about an equalization. The appointment of such a commission would take the pool from the hands of a majority of corporations to put it into the hands of the people. The act should breathe a perfect spirit of equity; and to make the commission a success, the members of it should at least be conversant with the details of the railroad service. At least one of them should have enough technical knowledge to detect any evasion in the answering of the interrogatories, and he should know the cost of transporting a passenger or a ton of freight per mile. Clothed with ample powers to discharge their duties, with their duties defined and the duty demanded of the railroad companies also well defined, such a commission acting in harmony with all the departments of the government wisely and discreetly exercising their functions and acting as the friend and guardian of both, would promote Georgia's material greatness, and expedite instead of obstructing it.

Silk Culture in Georgia.

There is no reason why the silk crop of the state should not equal the cotton crop—none in the world. The soil and climate and cheap labor of the south are peculiarly adapted to the growing of mulberry trees and the breeding of silk-worms. The trees are now found in all parts of Georgia, and their number might be increased in a few years until they would supply food for a limitless number of cocoon-builders. The trees should be planted all about the houses, both urban and suburban, in unoccupied corners, along the lanes, roads and railways, about the springs, and particularly by the ditches and streams, and in all swampy places. In Bohemia the side of all railways are planted with them, and Austria is sparing no pains for the increase of her silk production. Several of the German states encourage the silk culture by granting premiums and establishing societies under royal patronage. The business is extensively carried on as far north as Berlin, where it was once supposed the industry could not be profitably pursued. But Lombardy and the south of France is the true European home of the silkworm. The climate of Georgia is fully as congenial to the silk-worm as either of these; and while we have no court to lead the way, we have Commissioner Janes who should make it his business to lay before the people all that they need to know in order to begin the growing of mulberry trees. In three or four years we would be ready for the production of silk.

This is excellent work for women and children. It lasts but a few weeks of each year, is done under cover, and is suited to all hands, but to none better than the nimble fingers of women and children. A boy can pick the daily ration of leaves in a few minutes. The inside work is free from toil, is pleasing and even fascinating—and profitable. In the point of profit perhaps no other crop equals it, and it brings in dollars where many other crops bring only dimes. The subject is certainly one that Georgia, having a suitable climate, soil and condition of labor, cannot afford to ignore, and Commissioner Janes can render the people a great service by compiling from the best treatises on the subject a pamphlet that the state can afford to distribute in every militia district.

The Business Outlook.

Through the courtesy of Manager Harby, we have received a circular from the office of Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co., showing the failures for the first half of 1879. In Georgia during the first half of 1879 there were 49 failures with liabilities amounting to $289,800, against 88 failures with liabilities of $1,523,562 in the first half of 1878. But in South Carolina there were in the past six months 60 failures having liabilities to the amount of $681,240, against 38 with liabilities of $513,561 in the first half of 1878. In Alabama there were 16 failures in the past six months against 25 in the corresponding months of 1878. In the country as a whole the failures for the first six months were 4,658 in number, as against 5,825 for the first six months of 1878. The liabilities, in the same period of this year, are only 65 millions of dollars, as against 130 millions for the first six months of last year. The difference in favor of 1879 is, therefore, that there have been nearly two thousand (1,969) less failures, while the extent of liabilities shows a decrease of over 65 millions—precisely one-half of what they were in the first six months of 1878. Not the least gratifying feature in the marked reduction in the average indebtedness of each failure, the liabilities averaging this year $14,776 to a failure against $24,398 in 1876, and $19,738 last year.

The indications are numerous on every hand of an improved condition of business, yet none are more significant than the decrease in failures. Aside from the direct losses of large sums through misfortunes of this character, the amount locked up in estates awaiting adjustment is a most serious withdrawal from active capital. But even greater than this is the effect upon the confidence so essential to business pursuits. Numerous failures retard business ventures in a greater ratio than any other single circumstance; while the probability of lessened disasters begets faith in the future, and this feeling of safety contributes almost as much as an incentive to transactions as the hope of gain. The decline in values, and the absence of remunerative profits experienced in all branches of business during the last two years, served to intensify the anxiety always felt when losses by failure are frequent or even probable; but now that the figures above submitted reveal such a marked improvement, as compared with the losses chronicled in previous years by bad debts, another element is added to the growing confidence already manifesting itself; especially when taken in connection with the present steadiness in prices, improvement in values of many staples, and the evident growth in the volume of business.

A New Poem.

It is gratifying to note the development of southern talent, especially when it emanates from a native of Georgia. We, therefore, learn with pride and pleasure that the manuscript of a new poem, entitled "Cactus; or, Thorns and Blossoms," by Mrs. Elizabeth O. Dannelly, is now in the hands of a publisher in New York, who will issue the book early in September. Mrs. Dannelly gained much distinction some years ago as the author of "Has She any Tin?" and her subsequent writings have been highly complimented by the press. In regard to her forthcoming book, the Columbia Register says: "It is with peculiar pleasure "we receive the information that the accom"plished and fair contributor to our col"umns, Mrs. Elizabeth O. Dannelly, of Balti"more, is preparing a volume of her poems "for the press. The 'monumental city' in "these poems will add another garland to the "wreath that decks her brow; for we take it "that the city that gave birth to the greatest "American poet, Edgar A. Poe, will not be "ashamed to add to the list of heaven-born "genius the name of Elizabeth O. Dannelly. "Mrs. Dannelly has been called 'a bright star "in the southern galaxy,' which we hope will "continue to shine with a steady and increasing radiance."

EDITOR CLAPP, we regret to observe, still uses the interrogation point as a stuffed club.

If those most interested will show that a usury law, however rigid in its terms and severe in its penalties, really cheapens the price of money, we will undertake to prove to their entire satisfaction that lemons grow on sweet potato vines.

So far as the republicans are concerned, the issue in the Ohio campaign is certainly a financial one. They want more money.

PRESIDENTIAL aspirants cannot turn their attention to Georgia too early. A member of the legislature has already introduced a bill to erect a boom.

If all the gubernatorial candidates that have thus far been brought out by our esteemed state exchanges should form a line on the day of election, the procession would be an imposing one.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Herald, alludes to the greenback candidate in Ohio as Pfiatt. This is cruel—the more especially as the republicans and greenbackers, so-called, are working for the same object—the defeat of the democrats. As there is no quarrel between the two, they should not fall out and fiat.

IT is enough for the present to remark that Bill Chandler is on Charles Foster's trail. It may be added, in this connection, that Ben Butler appears to have Bill in tow.

A WESTERN scientist claims to have discovered vegetable birds. He probably alludes to chick-weeds, but that is nothing to crow over.

"LISTENING to the 'voices of the night,'" remarks the New Haven Register, "we note "that corn is a little husky." Our esteemed contemporary will observe, in the same connection, that wheat is inclined to chaff.

THE obelisk of our esteemed contemporary, the New York World, is still in doubt, and this fact adds to the depressing effect of the weather. When as big a thing as an obelisk is in doubt, we may as well begin to suspect the stability of our great North American republic.

THE New York Herald says that the Ohio democrats want to flood the country with irredeemable paper money by substituting greenbacks for national bank notes. This is a new view of the case. Under John Sherman's patent plan of resumption are greenbacks less redeemable than the issue of the national banks? And is substitution inflation? These are very important questions. If Sherman's resumption is to apply only to national bank notes the socner the fact is explained to the country the better. Will our esteemed, but volatile contemporary give us some light upon this entertaining question?

THE Grant men in Louisiana are getting uneasy at the way Sherman is manipulating the custom-house appointments in New Orleans. It is unnecessary to say that their uneasiness in this particular direction will have large room to grow.

IF the intention of usury laws is to compel capitalists to invest their money in material improvements such as factories and the like, why not make the statutes direct and binding in this respect? Why beat about the bush when you know right where the bird's nest is?

WE infer that our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Herald, is not consumed with a desire to re-elect General Grant, for Editor Parsons goes so far as to intimate that the illicit distillers could afford to contribute to the democratic campaign fund. Such infidelity as this is enough to break the heart of a much sterner man than Deacon McKee and other honorary members of the St. Louis whisky ring.

WE have already predicted that with the close of the exodus movement, the relief societies would be greatly embarrassed. The trouble has already begun. Mrs. Crandall, of Kansas, treasurer of an association for the relief of colored women and children, has been sued for $6,000 contributed to the association. The benevolent treasurer explains that she loaned $4,000 of this money to her husband in an emergency. There are other relief societies to hear from.

Now that the Ohio campaign is about to open fairly, Mr. Hayes should have a humorous paragraph inserted in the Washington Sunday papers to the effect that the amiable Mr. Rogers has playfully concealed the purse of the administration in the wood-pile.

A FEW who sympathize with the independents without formally training with them are now endeavoring to make it appear that Colonel Thornton's call for an independent convention is a ruse on the part of the democrats to bring the independent movement into ridicule. This sort of stuff will not go down with the independent voters who know Colonel Thornton as the originator of the independent movement in Georgia. The would-be leaders of the new organization are of course interested in crushing the colonel with insinuations of this sort, but he is not a man to sit quietly by and be crushed at the convenience of those who are anxious to wear his hard-won spurs. Nothing would please us better than to see these ambitious men attempt to displace Colonel Thornton in the esteem of the independent voters. We know what the result would be.

IN GENERAL.

—Sarah Bernhardt's husband is like Tom Collins. He can't be found.

—Mr. Langtry is outrageously homely; his wife bewitchingly beautiful.

—A French paper notes the shooting, in Chicago, of M. Edwin Booth, distinguished American tenor, by M. Gray, critic.

—This is the heated term, and yet, perhaps, it is better than a third term.—Chicago Times.

—Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone out to Zululand expressly to make peace. He said so much in the plainest language at a private breakfast party just before he started.

—Judge Black is taking a deep interest in the political situation. He thinks that Tilden will be the democratic candidate, because he was cheated out of it last time.

—President McCosh, of Princeton, has the most elegant mansion of any college president—the gift of the Philadelphia Stuarts.

—The fool goeth out in a sail-boat when he doesn't know a boom from a breaker, but the wise man picks up pebbles on the shore and flirts with a girl in a pink dress.

—Of the 80,250,000 English-speaking people in the world, 17,750,000 are Episcopalians, 14,000,000 Methodists, 13,500,000 Catholics, 10,000,000 Presbyterians, 8,000,000 Baptists, and 7,000,000 Congregationalists.

—Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, still keenly feels the blow of the marriage of his daughter to his coachman. With his family he will spend the summer at Newport, and then come to New York or go south for the winter.

—King Humbert, of Italy, Miss Annie H. Brewster writes, "looks wretchedly—haggard, stony-eyed and anxious. The queen, on the contrary, is plump and happy. Life goes easily with her—it is her nature."

—"The duty has been taken off quinine," exclaim the protectionists, "but we have not yet heard of a reduction in the price of the drug." Of course you haven't. Do you expect Rome to be built in a day? Wait until the foreign manufacturers get the word and pile the drug into this country, and you'll hear quinine drop.—Chicago Times.

—A new patent, secured in England, involves the mixing of paints and varnishes with phosphorescent salt, or a mixture of lime and sulphur. This composition is to store up daylight and give it out by night. Practically the patentee applies it to clock faces, so that at night the hands may be seen distinctly; but his patent claims its use for all kinds of lighting purposes. Rome may be painted with it, and streets so coated as to become self-luminous; also ships, buoys, and the other objects used in the signal service.

—Mrs. Weston, wife of E. P. Weston, the pedestrian, writes to a Brooklyn friend that her husband had very little sleep or rest before the six-days' walk in which he won the belt, and that he has had but little since. He is busily engaged with Sir John Astley every day, and his leisure hours are occupied in receiving calls. A number of his admirers are arranging for a concert, to be given in a few days at Alexandria hall in his honor. It is not probable that Weston will return to New York for several weeks.

—A single wedge of pie was left over from dinner. When George's mother went to the pantry an hour later, that piece of pie was gone. As her eye turned from the empty plate in an inquiring way toward George, with the astonishing celerity of youth he perceived what was in her mind and what was not in the plate, and answered her unspoken question with, "I shouldn't wonder, ma, if some tramp took it; they are always 'round setting fires, and scaring folks, and taking things, you know." His mother made no reply except to brush certain suspicious crumbs off George's jacket. It was evident that the tramp theory wouldn't work.—Boston Transcript.

—The governor-general of the dominion has a footman whose dignity is quite too awful. When the marquis and princess were inspecting the Kingdom penitentiary this sublime flunky asked a prisoner, "Aw, my man, what aw you in heah faw?" The prisoner, remembering a venerable story, said that he had been arrested for stealing a saw-mill. "Aw, weally, for that?" said the surprised servant. "Yes," the prisoner said, "but they did not mind that much. It was because that I went back to steal the dam that they went for me." "The flunky said it was very extraordinary, and left an agitated and astonished man.

—Her majesty and her daughter Beatrice were the victims of an extraordinary hoax a fortnight ago. While the royal train was moving from Balmoral to Windsor an anonymous letter was received by the railway authorities to the effect that an attempt would be made to overthrow the train while it was passing through Cheshire. It was stated that between Warrington and Crewe, after the passage of the pilot engine, an endeavor would be made to throw the train off the line. The chief constable of the county was communicated with, and he considered it advisable to take such measures as would frustrate the attempt should it be made. Constables were told off for the special duty, and a cordon was placed on the railway line between Warrington and Crewe, officers being stationed at positions 200 yards distant, with a railway employe between them. These precautions were unnecessary, for not only was no attempt made, but no suspicious persons were seen in the neighborhood so closely watched.

Success in War.

St. Louis Republican.

The recent remark of General Toombs, of Georgia—who, with all his apparent recklessness, has all the hard-headed shrewdness of General Sherman, and possesses the faculty of saying things that have a prodigious amount of sense in them—that while, in the late war, the south exhibited marvelous valor, its conduct of the struggle was marked by a lack of organization, reveals the secret of success or failure in all great modern wars. "Ninety per cent of war," says General Toombs, "is business; we should have organized victory rather than have trusted to fighting entirely." This is true, and it is just what the south failed to do, and what the north successfully did. Good fighting is certainly a pre-eminent and essential condition in wars, great or small; but great wars and even great battles are not always won by it. If it were so, the confederacy might be an existing fact at this day, for it would be difficult to find in history three years' better fighting than was performed by the southern armies from 1861, to 1864; and the war of 1870, between Germany and France, might have had a different ending, for the French fighting from the Vosges to Metz—at Froschweiller, Reichshoffen, Weissembourg, Gravelotte, Pont-a-Mousson and Strausbourg—was certainly admirable. But war in these days means something else besides fighting. It means the organization and bringing to bear against the enemy of all the forces and agencies, moral as well as physical, that can be made available. It means vast strategic schemes, embracing the whole field of conflict, or, at least, all the commanding positions in it; the concentration of large armies along important lines, like those left by Sherman from Atlanta to Nashville against which the fiery valor of Hood's single army availed nothing; it means wise and thoughtful legislation, prudent schemes for raising money, well maintained lines of trade, and skilful diplomatic measures for securing the aid or neutralizing the hostility of foreign powers—all these minutely arranged and brought into play. It was the lack of this cold-blooded and pensionless organization of agencies that caused the south to fail, notwithstanding this incomparable fighting with inferior forces; and it was the steadfast exhibition of it, from beginning to end, that enabled the north to succeed, in spite of the grotesque clumsiness it exhibited in the first and second years of the struggle, and its enormous waste of money and men all through the struggle. The day when chivalry was all that wars demanded has gone by. War now means business.

Words of Advice.

Columbus Enquirer.

The Georgia house of representatives has refused to abolish the agricultural bureau. We trust this means the re-establishment of the geological bureau, which, in the present condition of Georgia, is worth as much as one of the agricultural. Our legislature will do this if that body has an intelligent view of the future of the state.

Elberton Gazette.

We have noticed with some interest the proceedings of the legislature, with the hope of seeing the inauguration of some measure to satisfy the demands of the people of the upper Savannah as to the reason that may be given for the damming of the river by the Augusta canal company so that it is a matter of impossibility for fish to ascend above that point. If the measure is legal it ought to be made known, and if illegal the obstructions ought to be removed at once. If a little of our law-making wisdom is diverted in this direction more satisfaction will be derived from the work done than by most of the business we see undertaken.

Sandersville Courier.

Among the important measures before the present legislature is a bill introduced by Hon A. O. Bacon to prevent the trial of persons indicted for any of the grades of homicide. The bill proposes to give the trial of such cases precedence over all other business, civil and criminal. This is right and should become a law. If the prisoner is innocent he will be speedily acquitted, if guilty he will be as speedily convicted. After a long lapse of time public interest in these important cases becomes dormant, and many guilty men are allowed to go unwhipt of justice who should be made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Besides this, fraud and corruption are very frequently practiced by unscrupulous attorneys in order to get witnesses out of the way, or to get delay that witnesses for the state may forget important points in the evidence, the omission of which gives chances to the benefit of the criminal. A large number of attorneys will not stoop to such dirty work, but it is well known that some will do almost anything to win their cases, however well satisfied they may be of the prisoner's guilt, for however atrocious the crime committed.

Mr. Stephens for Governor.

Griffin News.

We notice that H. G W., in the Augusta Chronicle, suggests the name of Hon. A. H. Stephens for governor of Georgia in 1880. Everybody who knows Mr. Stephens knows he would make a good governor. But there is something more than the governorship connected with the suggestion of Mr. Stephens's name in this connection. He is now a member of congress from the eighth congressional district, and has been for a number of years, and can be as long as he will allow his name to go before the people for that important position, as he is universally popular in the district; consequently, he is in the way of many politicians in the eighth who wish to occupy his position, and they are aware of the fact that they cannot get it unless they switch Mr. Stephens off on some other line. Now, if they can persuade the old gentleman to become a candidate for governor, they will get rid of him as a candidate for congress, and some aspirant can walk into his shoes. Knowing H. G. W. as we do, we would not make this charge on him personally, for we do not believe he is seeking promotion on that line—but we know some men in his district who are. The suggestion is rather thin, as we presume Mr. Stephens is fully satisfied to continue in his present position until he can find something that will pay better, and where he can serve the people more effectually. Mr. Stephens makes a good congressman, and it is the place for him. You can't make a governor that satisfies a large majority of the people, while some politicians oppose him for personal reasons. We can see no good reason for taking Mr. Stephens out of congress, where he is doing excellent service, to make him governor, in order to make room for some aspiring gentleman to occupy his seat, and we know the people of Georgia are determined to re-elect Gov. Colquitt to his present position in 1880.

A Strong Indictment.

National Express, Chillicothe.

We have a president who never was elected.

We have a supreme court, three members of which violated law, oath and justice to count in the unelected president.

We have a congress representing the majority of the people, but not allowed to act by a fraudulent executive and a fanatical minority.

We have the monstrous theory that the legislative must obey the wishes of the executive, not the executive to execute the law of the legislative.

We have the assumption that there is but one man to "save the country," and he Grant; but one party to be that Grant is the republican party; but one great duty of the day, that to defy the clear majority of the people.

Is this a republic? Is this popular self-government? Is it not, on the contrary, breaking up the character of the government very fast?

Which is worse—dividing or destroying a republic? Which is more terrible—breaking up of the form or the character of the government?

Had the rebels of 1861 succeeded, they would have only divided the republic. But if the stalwart crew of the indefinite Term and Robeson order succeed they will destroy it.

The Independent Movement.

Sandersville Courier.

Col. Marcellus Thornton has published a card inviting the independents of Georgia to meet in Atlanta on Thursday, the 24th inst. We move they respond to the call and nominate the noble Marcellus for governor.

Walton County Vidette.

Colonel Marcellus Thornton, chairman of the independent party of the state, whistled "Old Bob Ridley" the other day and the party will meet in Atlanta on the 24th of July. The organization of the party at this early day is fraught with much interest, and the convention will be looked forward to as a new departure for Georgia politics.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

The quail season having passed, Major General M. E. Thornton is now devoting his energies to the independent movement in Georgia. This is perfectly legitimate. We are not going to be one of the charter members, however. We do not purpose entering into this new political kingdom before the "eleventh hour," and not even then unless we are convinced that its hatred of radicalism is more earnest and more effective than that of the democratic party.

Silver May Be a Main Stay Yet.

Washington Post.

The single standard newspapers keep up a constant outcry, rending the air with their blatant abuse of the silver dollar because it "doesn't circulate." It is true that people of sense prefer a good paper promise of a dollar, rather than the metal promised, because the former is light and convenient. But isn't the objection of nonrecirculation equally strong against gold? How much gold coin does one see outside of the banks? Why not get up a hullabaloo against that sort of money because it "doesn't circulate"? It is always the poorest money that circulates most freely, other things being equal. The fact that silver stays with gold in the vaults is greatly to its credit. And as we have heretofore intimated, there may come a day when Mr. Sherman will be glad to take refuge behind $50,000,000 or more in silver, and say to the men who call for gold: "You can't have it till you have taken these standard dollars. This is the coin nominated in the bond."

Covington Star.

It puzzles us no little to know what their object really is. If they "organize," they are surely no longer "independents," but become "the organized," the very object of the warfare of all independents—so to speak—and hence will have no one to wage war against but themselves. Their present attitude, consequently, presents an anomaly in politics which we are frank to confess is rather hard for a fellah to exactly understand." Won't the colonel please explain how it is?

Metropolitan Journalism.

New York Star.

The World yesterday gave to its small but select circle of readers two editorials of intense local interest. One was on the French republic, the other was on the condition of the British army. The two articles, however, filled the page, which was a redeeming feature, for they crowded out two other possible editorials on the duke of Argyll's ancestors and the disputed authorship of the lost odes of the Apollodorus.

Currie in no Danger.

Texas Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He (Currie) has the chance of purchasing false testimony at $5 a head, which can be done anywhere in Texas; of packing the jury who will try him; of working the court of appeals and procuring, by fair means or foul, a reversal and new trial; of appealing with a petition of old women to the governor of Texas and finally of breaking jail if all other means fail. Currie is in no danger.

The Senate as a Nursery for Presidents.

Indianapolis Journal.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says no United States senator was ever elected president. History shows that Jackson was a senator from Tennessee; Harrison a senator from Ohio; Tyler a senator from Virginia; Van Buren a senator from New York; Buchanan a senator from Pennsylvania; Johnson a senator from Tennessee, and Pierce a senator from New Hampshire.

Gen. Hancock Gets a Slight Boom.

New York Evening Express.

And now General Hancock is spoken of as the coming man, and referred to as the modern Jefferson. The candidate-maker is abroad, but General Hancock's name is not a bad one, after all.

Eastern Enterprise.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Zulus are an enterprising sort of people. They have declared peace half a dozen times and are still twisting the British lion's tail so hard that he don't know whether he's got the jimjams or the colic.

Granger Garfield Again.

Boston Post.

General Garfield has donned his rye-straw sombrero and bared his bosom to the blazing sun. He is again a granger, and handles the festive pitchfork as gracefully as more idle statesmen do a fish-pole.

Anxiety Everywhere.

New York Sun.

There is no news which the people of the north look for in the morning with more interest and anxiety than that which comes from Memphis.

The Kentucky Mule.

Ketchwayo sat in his royal kraal;
The spy burst in all faint and pale;
"Unjimjambuziwaza Browne,
What didst thou see at Durban town?"
"Long live your majesty!
The English have increased
Their forces; over the sea
They have brought a dreadful beast.
His ears they are as large
As is my mighty sovereign's ox-hide targe,
And are so keen that he is straight aware
Of faintest pig-whispers can stir the air;
When he lifts up his voice and sings some bars
At once the skies rain down their filling stars;
He winketh with his heels,
And the shocked frame of frightened nature reels;
His heels are clothed with thunder, and, Pfegs,
He hath dread earthquakes in his hinder legs;
I, at far Durban town,
Beheid him batter twenty houses down,
Touch off a thunder-storm with trivial kick,
And make the universe look mighty sick.
Vainly you will bring into play
'Gainst the gay mule the assegai.
Unless my lord Ketchwayo
Instantly gets away, O—
Or sues for peace, deponent verily fears
The Zulu cause is lost—excuse these muly tears!"

Ketchwayo shook in his royal kraal,
His heart beat fast and his cheek turned pale,
And he wrote for peace by the very next mail.
—World.

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421 june26 d6m

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It is a sure cure for
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4. Horatius at the Bridge.....Macaulay.
"Punch in the presence of the Passengajire."

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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Insist upon having the genuine DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 28, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	11 00 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connections at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 20 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

Train on Belvidere extension leaves Albany Monday, Tuesday, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Arrives Eufaula	4 27 a m
Leaves Eufaula from Eufaula & Albany	6 32 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	8 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train for those points from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Sunday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
W. G. RAOUL, Gen. Trav. Agt.
J. C. shaw, Gen. Trav. Agt.
Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
feb 1 dly

$1000 REWARD for any case Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists. I. P. MILLER, Sole Proprietor, 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa.

CAUTION.—*A wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has picture of stones, Phila., 1870, on it. No other genuine.*

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
apr16 d&w tf sun17

FLATTERING TESTIMONY

DAILY RECEIVED JUSTIFY US IN ALL that has been claimed for

RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE

as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna in it, affords prompt and permanent relief, is wine and suffer no longer. For sale by

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.
30 july1 dim

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—How is your thermometer?

—Hancock county is out of debt.

—Rev. Elias P. Bond, of Dawsonville, is dead.

—Mrs. Nancy A. Gailey, of Clarkesville, is dead.

—The corn crop in Emanuel county will be short.

—Hancock county is feeling around for a new court house.

—Macon county will have her fair on the 25th and 26th of the present month.

—Mr. W. S. Burns, of Sandersville, accidentally shot himself the other day.

—The wife of Professor Gessley, the armless man, died in Rome the other day.

—Mr. Richard Edwards, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Athens, is dead.

—The Athens Watchman alludes to Col. Thornton as "a cat in the meal tub." This is severe, but it is just.

—The Dalton Enterprise says that in Dalton and Chattooga counties the crops will be almost an entire failure, owing to dry weather.

—Mr. C. H. Medlock retires from the Swainsboro Herald, and Mr. H. A. McLeod becomes the editor. Mr. Medlock will shortly begin the publication of the Sylvania Telephone in Scriven county.

—It is one of the mysteries why "X. I. E." the correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, after admiring the passenger depot and the Kimball house, should proceed to establish confidential relations with a bartender. And yet, he himself hath said it.

—A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph visited Atlanta the other day, took a drink—the largest in the south—and immediately beheld a vision. John Rutherford is supposed to be the man that took the drink and had the vision, and it is needless to remark that he does these things well.

—A small conflict of races is reported in Elbert county. Some white men attacked a negro, and the latter defended himself to such a severe extent that the white men left him in peace. We can conceive of no possible circumstance that would justify a crowd of armed white men in attacking a negro.

—An attempt to weigh a blindfolded mule in Villa Rica the other day was a signal failure. A man who was present says that at one period in the discussion the animal had eleven hind-legs. Where the mule got them or what she did with them afterwards is a mystery, but the man is certain that he counted eleven in the air.

—The McDuffie Journal, commenting on the excessively hot and dry weather in that section, says that in many places the corn is irretrievably ruined and the cotton materially damaged, while gardens are now in a hopeless condition. Even the forest trees are dying by hundreds. During the week good rains have fallen in different neighborhoods, but they have generally covered a small area.

—An Eatonton correspondent of the Macon Telegraph says that quite a disstrous fire occurred near that place, on the farm of Capt. A. S. Reid, Saturday night, July 12th, which resulted in the destruction of his large, commodious barn, and all of his grain, consisting of about 800 bushels of oats, 120 bushels of wheat and about the same amount of corn, besides fodder, etc., one reaping machine and other farming implements, and several very valuable hogs. The fire was first discovered about 8 o'clock p. m., and only by the most strenuous efforts did he manage to save his stock of mules and horses. The entire loss is estimated at about $2,500. No insurance. It is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion.

—The Gazette says some little stir was created in Elberton a short time since by an effort by a negro man and white woman to be united in marriage. Ministers of color were only tried, but they refused to violate the law. White men applied to the ordinary for the license, and he, supposing it was for white people, issued the authority without question. The poor woman was a miserable depraved character, as a matter of course, but the white men who fathered the movement were no better than their negro victim. Some of their proceedings were too shocking to be related in the strictest privacy. The Hartwell Sun also reports a case. A negro got out license some days ago to marry a white woman. He managed to get them by applying through another negro who did not reveal the fact to the ordinary that the woman was white. The boys in town soon learned the facts of the case, and immediately began to search out the affectionate couple. The negro, however, learned that they were in pursuit of him, and sent his license back with a promise that he would not marry the woman, and upon this consideration he was permitted to leave the town unmolested. The Sun says it was fortunate for the negro that he chose this course, as the consequences might have proven fatal to him had he done otherwise.

—Covington Star: From a private source we learn that good rains have fallen in the last few days, all along the line of railway from Nashville, Tenn., down to Dalton. From the papers we learn that in Charleston and other sections of South Carolina, heavy rains fell on last Sunday. Through Georgia rains have fallen in many sections, but it is too late to do corn much good. In some sections of Newton county very good rains have fallen in the past two or three days, but they have been very partial, and we greatly fear the corn crop is too much injured to be saved. If plenty of rain could be had from this time forward, the cotton crop would yet be a fair one. About Covington we have not had a good season in over two months, though we have had some good showers.

—Sandersville Courier: Last Saturday night Mr. Anderson Griffin, of this county, proposed to Mr. Jesse Yarbrough, one of his tenants, to play off a joke on some young men who had been raiding on his watermelon patch. The plan was this: Mr. Yarbrough, who is a young man about eighteen years old, was to get the parties suspected by Mr. Griffin to go into the patch after melons, while Mr. G. would secrete himself behind a stump near by. The agreement was that when the men entered the patch Mr. Griffin would fire his pistol in the air and Mr. Yarbrough was to fall, and pretend that he was shot. Mr. Griffin did shoot and Mr. Yarbrough fell and cried out that he was shot. The other parties ran off, Mr. G. continuing to shoot in the air as they retreated. Mr. Griffin on returning to the house noticed that Mr. Yarbrough did not follow, but continued to cry out, so he went to see what was the matter. On arriving at the spot he found that he had shot Mr. Yarbrough's brains out. Mr. Griffin says it was purely accidental and states that as he attempted to raise the pistol and shoot in the air, having one finger on the trigger and the other on the hammer, the hammer slipped from his finger before the weapon was raised to its proper height. He says he had no idea that Yarborough was shot until he returned to him, and regrets the accident very much. The young man was not dead at last accounts, but there is no hope of his recovery. Such foolish handling of fire-arms should not be indulged in and should be stopped.

Regular Independent Incomes.

Free from business troubles, are assured by prudent investments in stocks. From $25 to $25,000, in the new Mutual Capitalization Systems, pay handsome profits. Anybody can successfully operate by the new method, and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by great concentration of capital. A Chicago bank cashier made $469.14 in a capitalization of $50. A Milwaukee brewer netted $ 2,236 from an investment of $150 during the month of May. A Savannah gentleman netted $ 310.12 from the capitalization. The Stock Market just now is in a condition to realize large profits by safe and judicious investments. New Circular, "Rules for Success," and invaluable information to every investor mailed free. All kinds of Stocks and Bonds bought and sold by Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broadway, New York.

'Ljes! Big Lies!"

Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering as I almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

Fairbanks' Scales.

The following translation of a letter which the Messrs. Fairbanks have received from Russia is of interest to all American manufacturers:

GRAND RUSSIAN R. R. CO., NICOLAI LINE, ST. PETERSBURG, DIRECTORS' OFFICE, May 24, 1879.

MESSRS. FAIRBANKS & CO.:

I beg to inform you that our line is supplied with many Fairbanks Scales, of which some are already since 1857, and the rest since 1862, in constant use. Many of them are exposed to the open air the whole year round, without any protection against the bad weather. All these Scales, without exception, have given entire satisfaction, and, according to the opinion of the station-masters, supersede in accuracy, easy method of weighing heavy loads, and chiefly in durability, all the other systems of scales.

Having twenty-two years' experience with the Fairbanks Scales, the Superintendent's office of the Road can unhesitatingly recommend them as especially practically adapted to railroad use.

[Signed] KOENIG,
Director of the Nicolai R. R.
Engineer and Actual Counselor of State.

NOTE.—The Nicolai Line is the oldest in Russia, and was built by the Emperor Nicholas as a grand military road between Moscow and St. Petersburg. It is upwards of four hundred miles long. july17 dlt

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 16, 1879.

Bonds and stocks firm and unchanged.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta City 7s..	93@101
Georgia 4s.....	100	Atlanta City 8s..	104@106
Georgia 6s.....	105@107	Atlanta 10s.....	112@114
Georgia 7s.....	109@110	Augusta City 7s.	102@104
Ga. 7s gold	T. 110	Sav. City 5s, new	67@ 69
Georgia 8s	L. T. 110	Macon City.....	62@ 65
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Columbus City..	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s.....	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s.....	98@100
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s.	107@109
Mo. t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	80. West R. R. 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
Atlanta W't'r 7s.	99@101	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent	
STOCKS—		Income bonds..	105@108
Georgia R. R.....	76@ 78	South Wes R.R.	98@100
Central R. R.....	64@ 66	Atlanta Str't R R	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16—Noon.—Stocks buoyant. Money 2½@3. Exchange — long $4.85½; short 4.87¼. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Evening.—Money easy 2½@3. Exchange active but weak at 485¼. Governments strong; new fives 104; four and a half per cents 105¾; four per cents 101⅝. State bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and buoyant.

N. Y. Central	118¼	Chicago & N. W	69¾
Erie	27⅞	Preferred	97½
Lake Shore	76	Rock Island	139½
Illinois Central	88½	Western Union	89⅝
Pittsburg	99⅞		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$126,726,128 Currency.....$39,620,889

LONDON, July 16—The trade depression in the Stockport prospect, especially in the weaving department, is said to be almost hopeless. It is computed that now only a half millions of spindles and three hundred looms are working, against 1,195,000 spindles and 7,900 looms five years ago. In Rochdale it is stated that only five mills are working full time. Five hundred houses there are tenantless. The Manchester Guardian gives statistics to show that the condition of trade in Rosendale's district where the machinery of the factories is adapted for Indian cotton is even worse. Out of one hundred mills only six, and three insufficient, are working full time. Thirty-five are entirely stopped and the remainder are only running on an average of 3¼ days per week.

PARIS, July 16—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 72½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 16, 1879.

Much to the surprise of a large portion of our home operators, the market declined to-day. The fluctuation, however, from the opening this morning to the close shows a much less margin than the report of yesterday. The New York market opened at figures much below yesterday's closing quotations, and the downward tendency seems to have prevailed during the day—closing steady with sales of 63,000 bales. Liverpool closed weak; sales 8,000 bales. Local operations, while not reported very active, yet business is by no means dull.

TIME.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.
10:07							
10:52		12.25@12.26	12.11@12.12	12.02@12.03	11.97@11.98	11.97@11.98	12.06@12.07
11:22		12.26@12.27	12.12@12.13	12.03@12.04	11.98@11.99	11.98@11.99	12.07@12.08
12:30		12.01@12.02	12.07@12.09	12.00@12.01	11.95@11.96	11.95@11.96	12.04@12.05
1:30		12.06@12.07	12.10@12.11	12.03@12.04	11.98@11.99	11.98@11.99	12.07@12.08
2:28		12.02@12.03	12.07@12.08	12.03@12.04	11.98@11.99	11.98@11.99	12.07@12.08
3:30		12.02@12.03	12.07@12.08	12.03@12.04	11.98@11.99	11.98@11.99	12.07@12.08
Closed steady: sales 63,000 bales.							

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, closer this week.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1879.

TIME	WHEAT. JULY.	WHEAT. AUG.	C. R. SIDES. AUG.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	LARD. SEPT.
9:35					
10:15					
11:45					
12:00					
12:30	98¼	97¼	4 17½	8 90	5 82½
1:00	98¼	97¼	4 17½	8 90	5 82½
2:00	98¼	97¼	4 17½	8 90	5 82½
3:00	98¼	97¼	4 17½	8 90	5 82½
4:00	98¼	97¼	4 17½	8 90	5 82½
5:00	98¼	97¼	4 17½	8 90	5 82½

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1879.

TIME	CORN. JULY.	CORN. AUG.	CORN. SEPT.	OATS. JULY.	OATS. AUG.	OATS. SEPT.
9:35						
10:15						
11:45						
12:00						
12:30	42¾	43¼	43¾	29¼	28¾	28¼
1:00	42¾	43¼	43¾	29¼	28¾	28¼
2:00	42¾	43¼	43¾	29¼	28¾	28¼
3:00	42¾	43¼	43¾	29¼	28¾	28¼
4:00	42¾	43¼	43¾	29¼	28¾	28¼
5:00	42¾	43¼	43¾	29¼	28¾	28¼

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, July 16, 1879.

TIME.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.
10:00							
10:30							
11:00							
11:30							
12:00							
12:30	12.12@12.14	12.12@12.13	12.06@12.07	11.97@11.98	11.97@11.98	12.06@12.07	12.15@12.16
1:00	12.12@12.14	12.12@12.13	12.06@12.07	11.97@11.98	11.97@11.98	12.06@12.07	12.15@12.16
2:00	12.12@12.14	12.12@12.13	12.06@12.07	11.97@11.98	11.97@11.98	12.06@12.07	12.15@12.16
3:00	12.12@12.14	12.12@12.13	12.06@12.07	11.97@11.98	11.97@11.98	12.06@12.07	12.15@12.16
4:00	12.12@12.14	12.12@12.13	12.06@12.07	11.97@11.98	11.97@11.98	12.06@12.07	12.15@12.16
5:00	12.12@12.14	12.12@12.13	12.06@12.07	11.97@11.98	11.97@11.98	12.06@12.07	12.15@12.16

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—noon.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6⅞; sales 8,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts to-day 4,200; American 1,200; futures, buyers offering 1-32 more; uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 23-32; July and August delivery 6 23-32; August and September delivery 6 27-32; September and October delivery 6 29-32; October and November delivery 6 19-32.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,800 bales; uplands, low middling clause, September and October delivery 6⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6⅞; August and September delivery 6 13-16@6 25-32; September and October delivery 6 25-32; new crop shipped October and November per sail 6 5-16; November and December per sail 6 9-32; futures weak.

NEW YORK, July 16—Cotton easy; sales 502 bales; middling uplands 12 1-16; middling Orleans 12 3-16; net receipts none; gross 356; consolidated net receipts 253; exports to Great Britain 338.

GALVESTON, July 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11; net receipts 11 bales; gross —; sales 70; stock 2,312.

NORFOLK, July 16—Cotton quiet; nothing doing; middlings 12; net receipts 12 bales; gross —; stock 1,617; exports coastwise 61.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Cotton nothing doing; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales none; stock 209.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 6 bales; gross 103; sales to spinners 165; stock 9,098; exports to Great Britain 122.

SAVANNAH, July 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 48 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,797.

NEW ORLEANS July 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 40 bales; gross —; sales 1,200; stock 12,353; exports coastwise 2,998.

MOBILE, July 16.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11; net receipts 7 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 2,406.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 16 bales; gross 689; sales 75; stock 8,3.5.

AUGUSTA, July 16.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 27 bales; shipments —; sales 160.

CHARLESTON, July 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 16; gross —; sales none; stock 109.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 16.—Flour—Market very quiet at quotations: superfine $4.00: extra $4.75; family $5.25; extra family $6.00; fancy $6.50. Wheat—There were no transactions, and movements in Chicago to-day, and the market seems to be somewhat easier, though very unsettled. For particulars of to-day's proceedings we refer to our table elsewhere. Local business is rather buoyant, yet nothing of particular interest is reported. Spots are unchanged and quoted as follows: Tennessee choice white $1.10; Georgia choice white $1.00; $1.05; medium $1.00. Corn—Western market is steady, but little change is noticed. Local market very quiet, with stocks light. We quote: white 98; yellow 95. Oats—Market steady. There is a good demand here at 45@ 0 per bushel. Meal—Choice water ground 60@65.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.25@3.75; extra $4.00@5.00; family $5.25@6.00; City Mills superfine $3.25@3.50; extra $4.25@4.75; Rio brands $6.25; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat, southern lower and active; western lower; southern by sample $1.12@1.14; store $1.13@1.17; No. 1 Maryland $1.14½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.13½; July $1.13@1.13¼; August $1.12½@1.12¾; September $1.12¾@1.12⅝. Corn, southern nomin 1 white, 2 yellow 53; western lower; southern white 53@54; western mixed 38@39; Pennsylvania 40@42. Hay firm and active; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $15.00@$16.00.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Flour without decided change, and in very moderate demand, closing quiet; southern flour steady; common to fair extra $3.60@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.75@$7.00. Wheat, spring without decided change; winter 1 @1½ lower, with a fair demand at the decline; ungraded winter red $1.01@1.17; No. 2 do. $1.1⅛@$1.17½. Corn ½@¾ lower, with a very limited business; ungraded 42@45. Oats dull and without decided change. Hay in good demand and very firm; shipping 40@45. Hops in fair trade and firm; yearlings 8@35.

CHICAGO, July 16—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.01¼@$1.02 cash; $1.02 July and August; No. 2 do. 98 bid cash; 98¾ July; 97¾ August; 95¾ September; No. 3 do. 89. Corn active and lower; high mixed No. 2 36 cash; 35¾ August; 36¾ bid September. Oats dull, weak and lower; No. 2 30 cash; 26¾ August; 25¾ September. At the close flour and grain was quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Flour quiet; double extra fall $3.75@$4.25; treble extra fall $4.45@$4.75; family $4.85@$5.20; choice to fancy $5.25@$5.85. Wheat irregular and generally lower; No. 2 red fall, cash 98¾@99; 98¾@99¾ July; 96¾@97¼, closing at 96⅞ August; 97@97¼ September; 98¼ October; No. 3 do. 95¼@96⅝ cash. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 34¼ bid cash and July; 36½ August; 35⅞@35½ September. Oats dull and lower; 30 cash; 29½ bid July; 24½@24⅝ August.

LOUISVILLE, July 16—Flour quiet; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber 95@97. Corn firmer; white 44; mixed 40. Oats dull and lower; white 34; mixed 34.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour dull; family $4.70@$5.75. Wheat easier; new 98@$1.05. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed 40@41. Oats steady and in fair demand at 33½@36.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Butter steady; fancy creamery 17@18; choice western reserve 11@13; choice central Ohio 8@9.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Butter quiet; prime to choice western packed at 10@12. Eggs dull; fresh 9½@10.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Flour without decided change, and in very moderate demand, closing quiet; southern flour steady; common to fair extra $3.60@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.75@$7.00. Wheat, spring without decided change; winter 1 @1½ lower, with a fair demand at the decline; ungraded winter red $1.01@1.17; No. 2 do. $1.1⅛@$1.17½. Corn ½@¾ lower, with a very limited business; ungraded 42@45. Oats dull and without decided change. Hay in good demand and very firm; shipping 40@45. Hops in fair trade and firm; yearlings 8@35.

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LOUISVILLE, July 16—Flour quiet; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber 95@97. Corn firmer; white 44; mixed 40. Oats dull and lower; white 34; mixed 34.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour dull; family $4.70@$5.75. Wheat easier; new 98@$1.05. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed 40@41. Oats steady and in fair demand at 33½@36.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, July 16—Wines—Dealers are doing a live business now, and some think that sales will continue very good during the remainder of the summer. We quote as follows: Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10 @1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.00; gin, domestic $1.50@ $2.50; imported $3.00@$4.00; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$5.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Whisky in good demand at $1.04.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Whisky nominal at $1.06½.

BALTIMORE, July 16—Whisky quiet at $1.07½ @$1.08.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Whisky steady at $1.05@ $1.06.

LOUISVILLE, July 16—Whisky firm at $1.04.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Whisky firm at $1.06.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, July 16.—Drugs—Nothing new reported in the drug line to-day. Market quiet and without material change. Indigo, best, 90@ $1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 82@ 40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel, 70@ $1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@ $3.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 5@7½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$1.80; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@60; shellac 35@45.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, July 16.—The tone of the eastern market continues very strong, and during the past week a further slight advance was made on some makes of brown and bleached goods. This advance has had no effect as yet. Domestic cotton goods are very firm at quotations. New York reports a fair movement in domestic woolens. The supply of cassimers and fine worsted coatings is only moderate, and as no surplusage of desirable styles exist, prices remain quite firm. The local market is very dull, as is usually the case between seasons.

Prints	5, 5½, 6@6½
Fine brown shirting	@ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
4-4 " "	6
4-4 sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	6
⅞ bleached	4½@ 5
4-4 "	7½@ 9
4-4 "	8½@12
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½
8-oz. "	8½@ 9½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@ 9½
Cambrics, sharp	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	92½c

Fruits and Confectionaries.

ATLANTA, July 16.—Oranges—Dull at $3.00@ $5.50, and stock here is light. Lemons—Are active and sales are very large. Market well supplied. We quote choice $5.50@$8.00. Pineapples—At present market supply is exhausted, though there is a very good demand here. Bananas—None here. Cocoanuts are a dull sale. Raisins—$2.00@ 2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½@8. Citron—20@21c. Figs—15@18c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—7½@10c. Brazils—7½@8. Filberts—12½ @15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5½ @6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 bushel.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12 1-16c; in Atlanta at 11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, southerly winds, shifting to southwest and northwest, and slight change in temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, July 16, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per Cent	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.90	82	67	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	0.00	84	66	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Cordelana	29.94	90	41	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.01	84	75	S. W	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.02	86	70	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.09	83	75	E.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Mobile	30.04	79	87	S. W	Gent	.00	Fair.
Montgom'ry	30.02	81	82	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.03	80	85	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.04	82	79	S. W	Fresh	.01	Clear.

*100 per cent, being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., July 16, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.05	80	70	S.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.97	89	49	S.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.91	90	47	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	29.87	91	39	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.93	85	61	S.	Fresh,	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	29.93	82	67	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29.951 | Maximum ther.... .91
Mean daily ther.... 85.0 | Minimum ther.... .72
Mean daily humid. 53.3 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Rag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.
CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
[See Second Page]
Ward's Seminary—Dr. W. E. Ward.
Monroe Female College—R. T. Asbury.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., JULY 17, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Oh, for a good rain!

—Go to hear Reade to-night.

—Professor Reade is drawing good houses.

—The roof of the Catholic church is being repaired.

—An alarm of fire given on Whitehall street yesterday proved to be false.

—Smyrna had another shower Tuesday night.

—Everybody is going to hear Willoughby Reade to-night.

—Dr. W. F. Cook will preach to-night at Trinity. Services begin at 8 to 9 p. m.

—Remember the Nickel Lawn party to-night at Mrs. Cater's on Collins street.

—The superior court is hearing only motions for new trials.

—Our amateurs should give us a performance of some kind.

—What has become of the Rossini and Beethoven musical clubs?

—Sanitary Inspectors Haynes and Foute are making cases against scores of parties who fail to abate nuisances.

—A kennel of valuable dogs passed through the city yesterday en route to South Carolina.

—The argument for a new trial in the Hill case seems to be an up-hill piece of business.

—The weeping of a heavy cloud over the city would help to settle the dust very materially.

—W. G. Owen has accepted the position of resident physician at Catoosa Springs, and will leave this afternoon for that resort.

—Allison Greene, of Atlanta, has accepted the position of sleeping car conductor and is running between Nashville and Chattanooga.

—The extreme end of Decatur street is being finely graded by the county chaingang under the direction of Captain George Kries.

—Riley Rosser, the boss jail-breaker of Meriwether county, left the city yesterday to return to his old home at Greenville. Mr. Florence, the sheriff, had him in tow.

—No household is complete without it. No druggist can afford to omit it from his stock. It has become a necessity, for it never fails to cure neuralgia and headache, and is called Hutchison's Neuralgine.

—The scaffolding on the front side of Karwisch's building, on Decatur street, fell down yesterday morning, precipitating several men to the ground beneath. Mr. Karwisch, who happened to be on the structure at the time that it fell, was bruised by the fall.

Chicago's Hospitalities.

Railway Age.

A well known railway officer residing in Indiana writes us as follows:

In the spring of 1876 the mayor and city council and citizens of Atlanta, Ga., invited Chicago and other western and northern cities to send their representative men to Atlanta for the purpose of an interchange of business views, looking to a closer connection between the sections than had heretofore existed. Large numbers of leading business and professional gentlemen responded to the invitation, and it is believed that by the friendly exchange of views and sentiments resulting therefrom much good was done. The original design was simply an excursion or visit to Atlanta, but it was finally extended to South Carolina and Florida, taking in the cities of Augusta, Port Royal, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tallahassee. At the time of the excursion I was stopping temporarily in Indianapolis, and was appointed as one of the delegates or visitors to represent that city. Since that time I have become a citizen of Indiana, and feel that some steps should be taken to return the hospitalities of Atlanta and other southern cities; and in connection therewith beg leave to suggest that it would be eminently proper for Chicago, as the leading city of the west and northwest to lead off in the movement.

On return trip from Georgia and Florida, numbers of the visitors expressed themselves as delighted with the trip and their reception, and announced their intention of extending, at the proper time, a similar invitation to Atlanta and the southern cities; but as the presidential election intervened the next year, was thought advisable to postpone it until a more opportune time, and thus it has stood until the present. What is everybody's business is nobody's business," and the point now is to find parties who will take it up and make it a success. Chicago can do this independent of the question of a "reciprocal invitation," from Chicago to Atlanta, comes in the one of business. Atlanta is a very enterprising city, is the great railway center of the south, has an altitude of 1,284 feet above the sea, and is the natural storehouse for meats and breadstuffs for the great cotton belt south of her. She carries cured meats throughout the summer as safely as Chicago. Her trade in these articles reaches $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 per annum. St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati supply her mainly now. Why not Chicago, at least in part? Railways leading south from Chicago are deeply interested, especially the Illinois Central in this matter. Chicago should reach down into the southern cotton states. There is a vast new trade for her in that direction.

We submit our correspondent's suggestions to our railway officers and to the business men of Chicago. The Chicago board of trade especially should see in it an opportunity both to return hospitalities freely extended to some of its members, and to develop business relations with a very important section of the country. The railways connecting Atlanta and adjacent regions with lake Michigan would no doubt freely afford facilities to a body of representative men for a trip to this city, and the citizens of Chicago certainly would be liberal in dispensing hospitalities. As our correspondent intimates all that is lacking is the proper organization of the enterprise, and for this the board of trade is the natural leader.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TWELFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, July 16.—The senate was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Mr. CLARKE, of the senate. Roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read.

Mr. GRIMES, in accordance with notice given the day before, moved to reconsider the action of the senate in passing the bill to prohibit the sale or furnishing liquor within two miles of a precinct on election days.

Mr. HOLTON moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 13.

Mr. MCDANIEL, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, made a report which was read.

BILLS READ THE SECOND TIME.

A number of bills were read the second time and passed to a third reading.

The bill repealing the act of December 16, 1878, amending the law on the punishment of murder so as to make a recommendation to mercy binding on the judge and prohibitory of the death sentence was read the second time. The majority of the judiciary reported against the passage of the bill. The minority report favored its passage.

Mr. LUMPKIN moved to adopt the minority report and made a concise, strong speech in its favor.

Mr. STEPHENS replied in an able speech in favor of the majority report.

Mr. BOWER spoke in favor of the majority report, clearly expressing his views on the question.

Mr. CUMMING spoke in favor of the majority report. He said the true result of this act is to save the rich, the powerful and strong from capital punishment and to make the poor subject to it.

During the remarks of Mr. CUMMING the hour of 11 arrived and the senate had set as a special order for that hour a bill to provide how mortgages, deeds, etc., may be cancelled. On motion of Mr. BOWER the special order was temporarily discharged and Mr. CUMMING completed his remarks.

Mr. HARRISON spoke in favor of the majority report, and argued that the act sought to be abolished had not been fully tried. He did not think it gave too much power to the juries which, he thought as a rule, could be trusted.

Mr. HUDSON spoke in favor of the minority report. He said he could not trust juries, and too often the murderer sent down here in south Georgia to make corn and cotton, and he gives his guard $25 and gets away. He hoped the code of hear on would not be repealed by the code of Georgia. That code of heaven said an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. We haven't got a penitentiary safe enough to keep a murderer. Many a guard in our penitentiary can be bought for a drink of whisky, or a mighty small pile of money.

Mr. DUBOSE argued for the minority report. He did not think the present law just to a large class of our people who are too poor to arouse sympath, which a rich man can get with his money and influence. The law is also unjust to the negroes whom we should carefully protect.

Mr. PRESTON spoke in favor of the majority report, and said the opposition to this law was caused by the Hill and Cox cases which had worked up a sort of sensation on this subject. He argued at length for the law as it now stands.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of the 14th, supported the bill and argued for the adoption of the min